CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1261
9 June 1994

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 JUNE 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF EGYPT ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE RELEVANT PART OF THE FINAL DOCUMENT ON DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY OF THE ELEVENTH MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT WHICH TOOK PLACE IN CAIRO, EGYPT (31 MAY TO 3 JUNE 1994)

I have the honour to inform you that the Eleventh Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement took place in Cairo, Egypt from 31 May to 3 June 1994.

The meeting discussed issues related to disarmament and international security, and a final document was issued which addresses, inter alia, various questions that have a direct bearing on the work of the Conference on Disarmament.

I have enclosed herewith a copy in English of Part 5 of the final document which deals with "Disarmament and International Security".

I would kindly request that the enclosed document be issued as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament.

(Signed): Dr. Mounir ZAHRAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the
Arab Republic of Egypt

GE.94-62227 (E)

V. DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

36. The Ministers reviewed the developments in Disarmament and International Security since the Jakarta Summit, and noted the continuation of positive developments in this field. They reaffirmed the position adopted by the Movement in the Final Document of the Summit on these issues and reiterated their belief that general and complete disarmament under effective international control remains an ultimate objective to be sought and that a comprehensive, non-discriminatory and balanced approach towards international security should be adopted. They agreed that the rational option is to seek security for all through total nuclear disarmament, elimination of all weapons of mass destruction and through balanced and progressive reductions of conventional armaments at the global and regional levels.

37. The Ministers reaffirmed the utmost priority they accorded to nuclear disarmament and achieving a Nuclear Weapon Free World because of the dangers caused by such weapons and the ominous threats they posed to the very existence of mankind. Towards that objective, they urged the Conference on Disarmament to negotiate, as a matter of priority, an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances and undertake negotiations for the complete elimination of all nuclear weapons within a time bound framework. They stressed the need to urgently set a target date for the elimination of all nuclear weapons.

38. The Ministers called on all States and urged the Conference on Disarmament in particular to successfully conclude a universal, internationally and effectively verifiable comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, without any provision for exceptions, as a matter of the highest priority. Pending the conclusion of such a Treaty, the nuclear weapon States should suspend all nuclear test explosions.

39. The Ministers noted that a Special meeting of the States parties to the Partial-Test-Ban Treaty was held on 10 August 1993. They welcomed the continuing efforts of the President of the PTBT Amendment Conference to ensure a complementary relationship between that forum and the Conference on Disarmament in the achievement of a multilateral comprehensive test-ban agreement.

40. The Ministers considered that a Treaty banning the production and stockpiling of fissile material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices would be a significant contribution to nuclear disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation provided that such a treaty is non-discriminatory, effectively verifiable and universally applicable, thus constituting a part of the comprehensive efforts to ban nuclear weapons and lead to their destruction.

41. The Ministers reiterated that security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons could contribute positive to addressing some of the dangers inherent in the presence of nuclear weapons. They reaffirmed the position of the Jakarta Summit on the matter, and called upon the Conference on Disarmament to reach an urgent agreement on an international legally binding convention in this regard. They also considered that the adoption of a Security Council resolution providing

effective, unconditional and comprehensive security assurances to non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons could positively contribute to the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons and could also be a step towards achieving nuclear disarmament.

42. The Ministers considered the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones a necessary first step towards attaining the objective of the elimination of weapons of mass destruction. In this context they welcomed the various initiatives for the establishment of such zones. They particularly welcomed the adoption by consensus of General Assembly Resolution 48/71 of 16 December 1993 on the Establishment of a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in the Middle East, a concept initially proposed by Iran and Egypt. They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the establishment of such a zone and, pending its establishment, called upon Israel to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and to place all its nuclear facilities under full-scope IAEA safeguards.

43. The Ministers welcomed the progress made towards drawing up a draft treaty or convention on a Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone in Africa and expressed the hope that the draft Treaty would be finalized and submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations as early as possible.

44. The Ministers considered the question of the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in other parts of the world and agreed that the views of the States of the regions concerned should be ascertained in conformity with provisions of the Final Document of SSOD-I.

45. The Ministers reviewed with satisfaction the ongoing consolidation of the regime established by the Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco).

46. The Ministers welcomed the declaration by Mongolia of its territory as a nuclear-weapon-free zone in 1992 as a commendable contribution to regional stability and confidence-building.

47. The Ministers considered the question of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems. They recommended the adoption of effective measures in order to prohibit the development, production, deployment and use of weapons of mass destruction.

48. The Ministers paid tribute to the initiative launched by H.E. President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak of Egypt on the establishment of a Zone Free from Weapons of Mass Destruction in the Middle East and called for its realization. In this respect, the elimination of nuclear weapons from the region should be conducive to the establishment of the Zone Free from Weapons of Mass Destruction.

49. The Ministers noted that accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons had increased in recent years and that the States parties to the treaty would hold a Review/Extension Conference in 1995, also noted with satisfaction that a member of the Movement would chair the Conference as

called for by the Jakarta Declaration. The Ministers called for a fresh appraisal of the fulfilment of the obligations of the nuclear-weapon States under Article VI of the Treaty and expressed the hope that any pending issues relevant to the Treaty shall be overcome, including the provision of credible security assurances and adequate technical assistance to all non-nuclear-weapon States, to ensure the availability of nuclear materials, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes on a non-discriminatory, predictable and long-term basis. They called for States parties to the Treaty in the Movement to convene a senior officials meeting to coordinate their positions in preparation for the 1995 Conference.

50. The Ministers took note of the resolve of the Non-Aligned countries signatories to CWC to participate actively in the Preparatory Commission in the Hague, and to form a group to coordinate their positions. They called upon all developed countries to adopt measures to promote the transfer of technology, materials and equipment for peaceful purposes in the chemical field and to remove all existing unilateral, discriminatory ad hoc restrictions.

51. The Ministers, reaffirming that global and regional approaches to disarmament complement each other and should be pursued simultaneously, were convinced that endeavours by countries to promote regional disarmament, taking into account the special characteristics of each region, and in accordance with the principle of undiminished security at the lowest level of armament for all participating States, would enhance the security of all States.

52. The Ministers felt that the question of the accumulation of conventional weapons beyond the legitimate self-defence requirements of States, should be sufficiently addressed, taking into account the special characteristics of each region.

53. The Ministers expressed their objection to the continued functioning of ad hoc export control groups on the pretext of the non-proliferation of armaments, since they could impede the economic and social development of developing countries. They reiterated the need for multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory disarmament agreements to address proliferation problems.

54. The Ministers noted that there had been fundamental changes in the political landscape over the last decade. They underscored that these changes should motivate the members of the movement to ensure the fact that international security provides equal rights and responsibilities for all States. They emphasized the fact that international security cannot continue to be governed by outdated concepts and doctrines that dominated the bipolar world for many years and the fact that it should take non-military aspects into account. In this regard, they expressed the view that regional security can best be secured through the development of common interests and collective measures in a manner consistent with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

55. In reviewing these developments, the Ministers felt that the time was opportune for the international community to undertake a comprehensive

assessment of progress towards global disarmament. To this end, they called for a Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament to be convened at an appropriate time. In this respect a meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries would be held to coordinate positions on this important issue.

56. The Ministers decided to retable and put to the vote the resolution seeking an advisory opinion from the ICJ on the legality of the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons during the forty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

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CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1262
CD/NTB/WP.120
16 June 1994

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 JUNE 1994 FROM THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT ADDRESSED TO THE DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT MADE ON 13 JUNE 1994 TO THE AD HOC COMMITTEE ON A NUCLEAR TEST BAN

I have the honour to forward to you a statement which I made on 13 June to the Nuclear Test Ban Ad Hoc Committee, concerning a nuclear test carried out by China on 10 June 1994.

Could you please take the appropriate steps to register this statement as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament, and have it distributed to all member delegations and non-member States participating in the work of the Conference.

(Signed) Stephen J. Ledogar
Ambassador

I would like to read out the text of a White House statement, issued in Washington on 10 June:

> "On 10 June, China conducted an underground nuclear test at the Lop Nor test site in Northwest China. The United States deeply regrets this action. We urge China to refrain from further nuclear tests and to join the other nuclear powers in a global moratorium as we work to complete a Comprehensive Test Ban (CTB) Treaty at the earliest possible time."

As I informed the Conference on Disarmament this past 17 March, President Clinton, in a report to Congress on 14 March, stated that he was extending the moratorium on nuclear testing by the United States through September 1995. The President's decision was based on fundamental United States national security interests, weighing the contribution further tests would make to improving the safety and reliability of the United States arsenal in preparation for a comprehensive test ban against such factors as: the restraint the other declared nuclear powers have shown in not responding to China's nuclear test of October 1993 with tests of their own; the encouraging progress recorded in the CTB negotiations since they formally opened on 25 January of this year; and the adverse implications further United States nuclear tests would have on our broader non-proliferation objectives, including, most notably, our interest in securing the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty next year.

The President will decide next year whether to extend the moratorium beyond September 1995, taking into account the same factors noted above.

The United States remains firmly committed to achieving, at the earliest possible time, a Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty. In fact, all of the nuclear powers - including China - have committed themselves to achieving a CTBT. In this regard, we are very pleased that Russia, France and the United Kingdom have shown continued restraint, despite Chinese testing. We would note that the restraint shown by the other nuclear powers, together with the encouraging progress in the CTBT negotiations here in Geneva and the benefits which we believe the moratorium will have for our broader non-proliferation objectives, all contributed to President Clinton's decision in March to extend the United States moratorium through September 1995.

For these reasons we once again urge China to refrain from further nuclear tests and to join the other nuclear powers in a global moratorium as we work to complete a CTBT at the earliest possible time. This test only serves to emphasize the importance of moving ahead with the negotiations here in Geneva as quickly as possible.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1263
CD/NTB/WP.121
16 June 1994

ENGLISH
Original: CHINESE/ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 15 JUNE 1994 FROM THE HEAD OF THE DELEGATION OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA TO THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE TEXT OF A STATEMENT MADE ON 10 JUNE 1994 BY THE SPOKESMAN OF THE FOREIGN MINISTRY OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement made on 10 June 1994 by the Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of China.

I would be grateful if this document could be circulated as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament and a working paper of the NTB Ad Hoc Committee.

(Signed): Hou Zhitong
Ambassador for
Disarmament Affairs
Head of the Delegation
of the People's Republic
of China to the
Conference on Disarmament

GE.94-62533 (E)

Statement by the Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry
of the People's Republic of China
(10 June 1994)

On 10 June 1994, China conducted an underground nuclear test.

China has consistently favoured the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons and, within this context, the introduction of a comprehensive nuclear test ban. Proceeding from this fundamental position, it has always exercised great restraint in conducting nuclear tests and the number of nuclear tests it has conducted is extremely limited.

China fully respects and understands the position and concern of the many non-nuclear weapon States on the question of nuclear testing. At this moment it is participating in negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, and it supports the idea that the negotiations should result in a treaty no later than 1996. The treaty should be a step towards the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons. We call on other nuclear-weapon States to give up their policy of nuclear deterrence and commit themselves explicitly to the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons. We are ready to continue our unremitting efforts alongside the international community for the early realization of this ultimate goal.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1264
28 June 1994

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 21 JUNE 1994 FROM THE DEPUTY PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CANADA ADDRESSED TO THE DEPUTY SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING A VERIFICATION SUBJECT INDEX TO CD WORKING PAPERS ON THE NUCLEAR TEST BAN ISSUE 1/

I have the honour to transmit to you a verification subject index to CD working papers on the Nuclear Test Ban issue, covering the period 1976-1993. When combined with the earlier three compendia of CD documents to support the negotiations on a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) covering years 1990-1993, which have already been made available to CD delegations, this subject index may contribute to the negotiation process.

This document, as well as the previous ones, have been also distributed to selected researchers.

I would be grateful if the necessary arrangements could be made for its distribution to all member and participating non-member State delegations, under cover of a CD number.

(Signed): Paul Dubois
Minister and Deputy Permanent
Representative to the Conference
on Disarmament

1/ A limited distribution of this publication in English only has been made available to the members and non-members invited to participate in the work of the Conference on Disarmament. Additional copies are available from the Permanent Mission of Canada.

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1265
1 July 1994

Original: ENGLISH

STATEMENT BY AUSTRIA, BANGLADESH, BELARUS, CAMEROON, CHILE, COLOMBIA, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA, FINLAND, IRAQ, ISRAEL, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SENEGAL, SLOVAKIA, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWITZERLAND, SYRIA, TURKEY, UKRAINE, VIET NAM AND ZIMBABWE

Members of the Conference on Disarmament will recall that on 25 January 1994, we made a joint statement urging the Conference to reach a consensus which would result in the expansion of its membership. We strongly regret that the Conference, in spite of the appeal addressed to it by the General Assembly in resolution A/48/77 B, has not yet been able to overcome the obstacles to the expansion problem. We urge the Conference to re-double its efforts in order to reach a solution before the end of the 1994 session, and before consideration of the question at the forty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

GE.94-62911

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT

CD/1266
CD/NTB/WP.140
6 July 1994

Original: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 4 JULY 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF INDIA, IN HIS CAPACITY AS COORDINATOR OF THE GROUP OF 21 ON THE ITEM "NUCLEAR TEST BAN", ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT TRANSMITTING THE TEXT OF A STATEMENT BY THE GROUP OF 21 ON A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY

In my capacity as Coordinator of the Group of 21 on the item "Nuclear Test Ban", I have pleasure in submitting herewith a Group of 21 Working Paper entitled "Group of 21 statement on a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty".

I would be grateful if this Working Paper could be distributed as an official document of the Conference on Disarmament as well as a Working Paper of the Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban.

(Signed): Satish Chandra
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of India

GE.94-63002

Working Paper

Group of 21 statement on Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in the Ad hoc Committee on Nuclear Test Ban on 1st July, 1994

The G-21 had stated in its two Working Papers CD/1231 and D/1252 that negotiations of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) should be concluded in 1994. The Group has also conveyed its own views that the verification regime of CTBT should be internationally supervised and technically effective. Moreover, it is important that this verification regime should also be cost effective.

At this crucial stage of negotiations, the Group is satisfied to note that seismic technique has been approved by the Working Group I on Verification. It has also noted that following the pattern of last year, there have been extensive and relevant expert presentations on non-seismic techniques for a CTBT in Working Group I. At present, the Group feels that many expert presentations have helped the delegations to judge on the issue of non-seismic techniques to be incorporated in the CTBT. These presentations have further strengthened the views of the G-21 as stated in its Working Paper No. CD/1252 that an evolutionary approach to the verification regime is preferable.

The organisation of a CTBT should promote cooperation and assistance among the State Parties to enable them to use the technology of the verification system for the effective implementation of the Treaty.

Secondly, it is essential that the organisation of a future CTBT should exchange and analyse seismic and non-seismic data. This is relevant because the majority of States may not be in a position to analyse the data. This point has already been mentioned in the Group's working Paper No. CD/1252. The Technical Secretariat should have the capacity and the responsibility of analysing not only the data received from the global monitoring system but also from the National Technical Means (NTM). The inter-governmental body(ies) of the organisation should be responsible for decision in this regard.

The Group of 21 welcomes the papers dated 29th June, 1994 submitted by the Chairmen of the two Working Groups on Verification and Legal and Institutional Issues respectively. Negotiations should now be based on the draft treaty language. This should lead to formation of a rolling text.